

Graminastrum macusaniense Krause, Beihefte Bot. Centralbl. 32: 348. 1914.

This name is based on *Vilfa macusaniensis* Steudel. The generic name used had not previously been published. There is no generic description.

In the U. S. National Herbarium there are two specimens, one a part of the type of *D. minimum* (Weberbauer 5451) kindly sent by Dr. Pilger, the other a specimen of Lechler's 1836, contributed from the Vienna Herbarium by Dr. Zahlbruckner.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new Anolis from Haiti.* DORIS M. COCHRAN, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by DR. L. STEJNEGER.)

In a collection of reptiles made in Haiti by the late J. B. Henderson and Dr. Paul Bartsch during their expedition of 1917, there is a specimen of a very handsome *Anolis*, which seems to represent a species as yet undescribed.

Anolis hendersoni, new species

Diagnosis.—Dorsal scales granular, the 4 or 5 median rows slightly enlarged; length of tibia much less than distance between tip of snout and ear; ventrals smooth; tail slightly compressed, nearly three times the length of head and body.

Type.—Adult male, U. S. N. M. No. 59210; Petionville, Haiti; J. B. Henderson and Dr. Paul Bartsch, collectors; April 1, 1917.

Description.—Head elongate, its greatest width contained twice in distance from ear to tip of snout; nostrils lateral, their distance from tip of snout equalling one-sixteenth of head-length; top of head with two very low, diverging frontal ridges, reaching nearly to nostrils and enclosing an elongate depression; head-scales without keels, except the 7 or 8 enlarged supraoculars, which have blunt keels; rostral rather large, its superior border curved; 6 or 7 narrow scales in a row between nostrils; supraorbital semicircles composed of 5 large scales diminishing in size posteriorly, separated from each other in the median line by a single row of small scales, and from supraoculars by one row of very small scales; occipital considerably smaller than ear-opening, separated from supraorbital semicircles by about 4 rows of scales; 6 elongate scales on canthus rostralis; superciliary ridge consisting of one extremely long shield and some granules; loreal rows 6 or 7; scales of suborbital semicircles bluntly keeled, broadly in contact with supralabials; 6 supralabials to a point below center of eye; 7 lower labials; one pair of mental shields, wider than the rostral; temporal granules about the size of laterals; a well-marked series of small scales forming the supratemporal line; a distinct dermal fold from occiput to tail, covered by 4 or 5 rows of enlarged granular scales, with the median row keeled; the remaining dorsal scales granular; the laterals extremely minute; granules on nuchal region between occiput and shoulders coarse, nearly as large as the largest dorsals; ventral scales moderately large, flat, transversely oblong or pentagonal; scales on throat and breast smaller and slightly keeled; fore legs with small keeled scales above; anterior scales of femur enlarged, keeled, gradually diminishing posteriorly and below; scales covering hands and feet above multicarinate; digital expansion wide, 35 lamellae under fourth toe and 17 under fourth finger; tail long, very slightly compressed, without verticils or serrated edge;

postanal scales well developed; gular pouch rather small, probably not very extensible; a transverse fold across throat, and two others in front of shoulder; hind limb reaches to front of eye; fore limb reaches three-fourths the distance to groin.

Dimensions.—Total length, 174 mm.; tip of snout to vent, 46 mm.; vent to tip of tail, 128 mm.; tip of snout to ear, 16 mm.; tip of snout to center of eye, 10 mm.; width of head, 8 mm.; fore leg, 17 mm.; hind leg, 36 mm.; tibia, 12 mm.; anterior border of nostril to tip of snout, 1 mm.

Coloration (in alcohol).—Top of head and neck drab; a dark lateral streak from rostral, turning to purple behind eye and suddenly narrowing above the shoulder to a black line continuing to groin; the nuchal region between these dark streaks marbled with dark bluish-gray to the shoulders, where the marblings suddenly cease, leaving the back and tail a uniform unspotted gray; below the dark lateral streak a sharply-defined white stripe beginning on upper lip below eye and continuing backwards to hind leg, bordered beneath from axilla to groin by a narrow dark line, the lower edge of which is produced into dark grayish-blue marblings, in which are anastomosing white spots; ventral surface pale blue; the lower labials white, flecked with light gray marblings; limbs pale and unspotted, with dusky bands across the digits above.

The new species apparently belongs to the same group as the Cuban *Anolis alutaceus* Cope, but it can be immediately distinguished from *A. alutaceus* by its much longer snout and its distinctive coloration. A long-snouted species from Navassa, *A. longiceps* Schmidt, may be related to *A. hendersoni*. The distance of the nostril from the tip of the snout is one-fifth the headlength in *A. longiceps*, and one-sixteenth the headlength in *A. hendersoni*, and so there is no possibility of confusing the two. The new species is named after the late J. B. Henderson, in recognition of the invaluable services he rendered to science during an all-too-short career. It is fitting that this exceptionally handsome *Anolis*, conspicuous even in a genus of unusual daintiness and beauty, should perpetuate his name in the region which he loved to explore.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*Descriptions of New East Indian Nectariniidae.*

HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, Biological Survey.

Study of the collection of East Indian sunbirds in the United States National Museum has brought to light a number of new forms. These are described in the following pages.

Measurements are all given in millimeters, and have been taken as in the author's previous papers. The names of colors are based on Ridgway's *Color standards and color nomenclature*.

Arachnothera affinis heliophilus, subsp. nov.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Arachnothera affinis affinis* from Java, but smaller; upper surface more greenish (less yellowish); and the anterior lower parts less distinctly streaked.